### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERAID.

Rejected communications will not be turned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Tweaty-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway .- OLD CURIOSI-TY SHOP -- A KISS IN THE DARK.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. -STATE SECRETS-FIELD

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINEAD THE SAILOR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Matinee at 13c.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comp

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- BURLESQUE, COMIC BALLET AND PANTONINE. Matines at 2. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-THE WAVES LEY BURLESQUE TROUPE-PYGMALION. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway. FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

# TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

### MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscriber for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

### THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN WILL future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

### THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated June 22. The Viceroy of Egypt arrived in London yesterds He was met at the railway station by the Prince of Wales and other distinguished persons. his residence in England he will will be of the Queen, and will Buckingham Palace, The London Star ves terday was loud in its praises of the United States for its rigid enforcement of the neutrality laws in Irish Church bill has been introduced in the House of Lords by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Five thousan emigrants left England during the week ending Sat

The sessions of the North German Zollverein and the Reichstag closed yesterday. The King of Prussi addressed both bodies, and Count Bismarck spoke at the Zollverein and then declared it ad

The republican members of the Spanish Cortes are about to advise their supporters to swear allegiance The clergy as a body may reject the oath. A large republican demonstration was held yesterday Madrid, which passed off quietly.

Count Digny's financial scheme in the Italian Parliament will be modified, not abandoned, as for merly stated. The government has expressed its re solve to do away with the forced currency.

## Miscellaneous.

The White House was overrun with visitors yesterday, all anxious to have an interview with the President. About noon, however, the crowd in waiting was informed that no more interviews could

with Secretary Fish on the Brazilian question. He denounces the authorities there, and says they have no more respect for us than for Hayti. He thinks that we ought to give them a good thrashing in con-

Five colored men appeared among the Grand Jurors in Judge Fisher's criminal court in Washington yesterday. Nine more are summoned, and one of the bailiffs appointed by the Court is colored.

Attorney General Tuthell, of Nashville, Tenn., attempted to shoot Mr. Gresham, editor of a Stoke newspaper, in that city yesterday, for some political flings, and was beaten instead very severely by

Twelve persons engaged in lumbering on the lake near Prederickton, N. B., were fatally poisoned re-cently by drinking tea in which a lizard had been

The democrats of the Mobile (Ala.) district have nominated W. D. Mann for Congress, Rev. Charles E. Cheney, of Chicago, has been cited

Chicago for innovations and omissions in the bap mon Prayer. The trial will be public.

The schooner Mary Femerick arrived at Fortress Monroe on Monday from Matanzas with yellow

The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided that the intermarriage of whites and blacks is unconsti-tutional, and therefore null and void, and that no laws can be passed by the Legislature settling th social status of citizens, or giving negroes social accommodations not already granted them by

In the case of the members of the Cuban Junta. Commissioner Osborn yesterday refused ball from Colonel Ryan, and he was returned to Ludlow street jail. The rest were released on \$5,000 ball. It was claimed by the Assistant District Attorney that Ryan, since giving bonds on the occasion of his for-mer arrest, had been in hourly violation of the neumer arrest, had been in hourly violation of the least trailty laws. The Commissioner will decide this afternoon whether ball shall finally be taken in Ryan's case. No further arrests have been made, and it is stated that many of the Cubans have sought

refuge in New Jersey.

The Board of Health officials visited Carmel, in Putnam county, on Monday, as witnesses in a case against one Gregory, hotel keeper at Lake Mahopac, who is charged with defiling Croton water by manu facturing gas from kerosene oil on its banks. The banks of the river were found to be saturated with kerosene, and the complainant in the case states that the water is so befouled his cattle cannot drink 14. As this is the source of all the drinking water to 1823 exhibit the tenacity of the Spanish mind

New York city the matter is of very general interest.

The trial was postponed until Thursday. The coroner's jury investigating the case of young Strappe, who died at Believue Hospital recently, re turned a verdict yesterday of death from an overdose of carbolic acid prescribed by Dr. Amand, wh is censured for culpable negligence. Dr. Amand was was shown that the doctor had prescribed one table-spoonful of his mixture and the deceased had taken

The steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, of the Cunard line, sails for Liverpool, touching at Queens town, at tweive o'clock to-day.

The steamship Magnolia, Captain Crowell, sails from pier No. 8 North river, at three o'clock this afon, for Charles

The stock market yesterday was again irregular but the course of values was upward, the activity in money at the close of banking hours arresting the general tendency, but only temporarily. Gold advanced to 138%, fell to 138% and closed finally

at 137%.
Prominent Arrivals in the City.

George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury N. G. Ordway, Benjamin Patne and J. H. Adams, Washington; ex-Mayor Fargo, of Buffalo; W. W. Smith, of New Orleans, and Anthony Barclay, are at the Astor House. Lord Parker, of England; Colonel Robert Leno:

Banks, of Albany; and Captain Ward, of the British Army, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Viscount Adare, of England; Captain D. P. Dob-

bins, of Baltimore; J. S. King, of Springfield; Captain George Dresser, of West Point; Judge Fithian of New York, and H. S. McComb, of Delaware, ar at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A. M. de Zea, of Portland; J. R. Partridge, o Baitimore: Captain C. H. Lester, of Connecticut, and George E. Hoffman, of Philadelphia, are at the Albe-

H. A. Sieber and L. Scheidecker, of Paris, are the Brevoort House. Samuel Greene, of Chicago; Fred A. Davis, of

Philadelphia; Dr. R. D. Arnold, of Savannah, and W. H. McCartney, of Boston, are at the Westminster General James McOnade, of Utica: ex-Congre

man T. M. Pomeroy, of Auburn; Ira Harris, of Albany, and John W. Ceighorn, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Colonel Buck, of Philadelphia; General G. H. Hall and I. C. McKee, of the United States Army; Dr. W. S. Warren and Nat McKay, of Boston; Judge H. D.

Nightingale, of Georgia, and Philip Huntley, of Liv erpool, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Colonel Charies J. Hubbell, John Swett and Joh H. B. Cooper, of San Francisco, are at the St- Charles

Graves and Judge S. Beall, of New York; E. M

General J. H. M. Clinch, of Georgia: N. Y. Leitch of Charleston, S. C.; Captain Moodie, of the steam ship Cuba, and F. M. McAllister, of Kingston, N. Y. are at the New York Hotel.

A. E. Henderson and Thomas Henderson, of Staten Island; O. A. Morse, of Cherry Valley; John W. Armstrong, of New York, and W. Wisewell, of Cincin-nati, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

### Prominent Departures.

Major W. Wilkinson, for Lake George; John W Cleghorn, Captain J. F. Fergusson, and Judge Buck ier Philadelphia; J. Langdon, for Syracuse; Wendell Phillips, for Boston; W. H. Billings, for Cape May Colonel Reed, for Washington; Captain Denney, for Georgia, and Judge Ross, for Saratoga.

United States Senator Ramsey, Right Rev. Louis Maignot, Apostolical Bishop of Honolulu, and Dr. G. C. E. Weber, left this port yesterday in the steam ship Cimbria, for Cherbourg and London.

The New Spanish Formula for the European Problem-Cuba Its Touchstone.

While Europe is oscillating between Bourbonism and Bonapartism, each claiming to possess the only bridge that can carry the nations safely over the gulf of anarchy which is supposed to separate the future from the present-while in America democracy, run riot with the unrestrained tyranny of a numerical majority, is budding through radicalism into imperialism or an oligarchy, the old Gothic spirit of the age of the Wittenagemot and of the barons of Runnymede is cropping out in Spain and presenting to the philosophers, statesmen, politicians and peoples of modern times a new political formula for the construction of States-a formula which holds a promise to all of Europe, and may at no distant day involve a solution for its political problems. A throne without a king and a regent without a crown open to every people a broad and safe pathway from the royalism of the past to the constitutionalism of the future, without appealing to a Bourbon, a Bonaparte or a sans-culotte.

Spain is one of the most fruitful countries of Europe, and the modern Spaniard, descended from the Celts, Goths, Suevi and Vandals, mixed with the Iberian, Carthagenian, Roman and Moorish elements, is one of the most vigorous of modern races. It retains the old Gothic pride, austerity and perseverance in a large degree. The cave of Covadonga is as religiously remembered as the cradle of Spanish liberty; as is Faneuil Hall as that of American freedom; and the old Arragonese coronation oath, which is remembered by every Spaniard even to the present day-"We, who are each as good as thou, and together are greater than thou, take thee for our King if you respect our rights, and if not, no"-contains more political freedom than any constitution of ancient or modern times. Representative institutions are as old with the Spaniard as his most ancient traditions, and the Cortes is now the oldest representative body in Europe, it not in the world. In the ancient times it contained four houses-the lords, the gentlemen, the towns and the ecclesiastics-the consen of all of which was required to enact any law and all petitions and grievances had to be disposed of before the Cortes voted the supplies for the service of the State.

The decay of Spanish freedom came with the close of the Moorish conquest and the rise of the American colonies. The wily and false Ferdinand and Isabella laid the axe at its root, with the introduction of the Inquisition and of the policy which afterwards guided the house of Hapsburg, and the enormous wealth which Mexico and Peru poured into the royal treasury enabled their successor, Charles I. of Spain and V. of Germany to suppress the attempts of the Spanish Commons to defend their rights and to augment the powers of the Crown. But the old Gothic form of municipal organization has always been retained and the nemory of the ancient privileges preserved in the hearts of the people. To what a small ex-tent modern ideas of individual freedom have mixed with the elements of liberty in Spain is evinced in the small number of republicansfifty-five out of a total of over three hundredelected to the present Cortes. The death of Charles II., the last of the Hapsburgs, in 1700, marked the lowest ebb of Spanish population and of Spanish freedom. With the coming of the Bourbons a better era began to dawn which has shone through fitful intervals in the last and present centuries. The Inquisition was restricted and the Jesuits were expelled in 1767 with intense popular satisfaction, and the transitory constitutional governments of 1812, 1829 and

in clinging to its old Gothic form of representative government. The revolution of 1868 has swept away the Bourbons, and with it the faithless crown that has proved so inimical to popular rights and popular progress in Spain.

Will the new Spanish formula present a successful solution to the European problem The question is a momentous one, and the reply lies in the success or failure the formula meets with in Spain itself. If it respects the popular rights and permits the development of the popular energies in production, commerce and science, then it will present an example which the other countries of Europe will hasten to imitate. These are already tired of the follies and fripperies of royalty, and of the costliness of large standing armies, with their attendant yearly increase of the public debt and the public burdens; but they find no safety for human society in the sans-culottism of 1789, or in the red republicanism of 1848 In the present state of the European mind, therefore, the Spanish formula of a throne without a king and a regent without a crown presents to the peoples the most interesting and to the dynasties the most formidable problem in the whole circle of political philosophy.

Will it succeed in Spain? That depends upon the wisdom and the prudence of the Spanish people. If they are alive to the causes which in the past have made the people weak and the crown strong; if they perceive how foreign conquest and colonia development have drained the kingdom of its youth and enterprise, only to strengthen the royal treasury and make it independent of the popular will; if they reject the false code of honor which the Hapsburgs and the Bourbons cultivated only for their own aggrandizement, then the new experiment will succeed If they fall to do these things then will Spain relapse from its revival of Gothic freedom and fall back to become a puppet of a monarchy, with a Bourbon or a Bonaparte behind it to pull the royal wires. In a word, the Cuban question is to-day the touchstone of Spanish freedom and of the Spanish formula for the disenthralment of Europe. The liberties which the revolution of 1868 has restored to the Spanish people cannot be denied to the people of Cuba without sapping the foundations of liberty in Spain. A successful war to reduce the Cubans again to the old Spanish despotism can only strengthen the monarchical principle in the Iberian peninsula. It were better, much better, for the Spanish regency to assent to a separation on terms honorable to both, or even to fling Cuba entirely off without consideration of any kind, than to wage a war with her, whether it be successful or unsuccessful. In either event the new Spanish system would be weakened before Europe and before the world.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA closed the session of the Gorman Zollverein Parliament and Reichstag yesterday. The main features of the royal speech were German unity, money and peace; excellent acquirements, unity, money and peace being good for any country, and much wanted in many.

This and That .- A clever art contem porary terms the late grand musical splurge in Boston a Titanic affair. Some of its

features were decidedly Teutonic BOB TYLER'S ATTEMPT TO HEAD OFF THE CARPET-BAGGERS. -Bob Tyler, of Alabama, ormerly of Virginia, and son of the late vene rable ex-President, attempts to head off the carpet-baggers by getting up a sort of rotten borough arrangement by which prominent persons in the North friendly to the South can be sent to Congress as representatives from Southern districts. Although we have had in this city instances of the successful operation of this rotten borough system in the election of non-residents to Congress, we hardly think it advisable for the South to attempt it at this time Even if the plan should succeed, and Northern men with Southern sentiments be sent to what assurance is there that the radical majority would permit their admission to either house? On the whole we believe it to be unwise for the South to try the experiment-at any rate at this juncture. In a year or two she may be in a condition to demand instead of craving admittance to the halls of national legislation. Let the South abide her time. It is sure to come, and no heading-off process like that proposed by honest Bob of Alabama

will precipitate the event. FIVE THOUSAND EMIGRANTS left Liverpool last week for American ports. The numbers embarking at other points are not given. Good for the emigrants and good for us. Plenty of

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY .- That of the late rebel general General Breckinridge in an excursion party the other day out in Minnesota. As the flag of the Union was unfurled. he exclaimed, "That is the old flag, after all. Thank God for it." Pity he didn't make this discovery about the year 1861. It would have saved him a world of trouble. But "better late than never."

And while the lamp holds out to burn The vilest sinner may return.

LIONIZING APRICA. - Ismail Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt, reached London yesterday on a visit to Queen Victoria. He is lodged in Buckingham Palace, the royal mansion, as the cable tells us, being "fitted up for his residence." His Highness was received by the Prince of Wales and escorted by a military and citizen procession. The Pacha was cheered lustily. We learn also that the son of the late King Theodorus, of Abyssinia, who has been at school in England since the death of his father, is to be despatched to India, the climate of Great Britain being unfavorable to his health. This is business-like. It is looking to Africa. Buckingham Palace is scarcely good enough for the Viceroy of Egypt and the scion of African royalty will recuperate in India. We must recollect, however, that the Nile is a huge river, running from Nubia to Egypt and to the Mediterranean, and that the highway to India must be kept open. African "lions" will, therefore, be the "lions" of the day in London for a season.

"AFTER THE JUBILEE, WHAT?" asks a Masachusetts paper. Auswer-The Prohibitive Liquor law. One was a source of weal, the other will be a source of woe-to the bummers. It goes into operation on the 1st of July-just clearing, Yankee like, the Jubilee

Amendment to the Irish Church Bill. In the House of Lords on Monday evening Earl Grey gave notice that he should move to omit in the Irish Church bill that portion of the preamble which provides that the property or proceeds of said Church shall not be held or applied for the maintenance of any church or clergy or other ministry or for the teaching of religion. Earl Grey ranks as an independent member of the House of Lords. His affiliations are neither with tory nor liberal. The action, therefore, which he proposes to take shows that by at least a section of the Lords a strong effort will be made to amend the Irish Church bill in committee. We have little doubt that other notices of a similar character will be given. Earl Grey's amendment is of such a character that it may be taken for granted that while it will command the support of the conservative peers it will catch some wavering liberals. Mr. Gladstone's bill, however, is a thing so complete in itself, and the parts are so nicely adjusted as well as so dependent on each other, that we cannot think that the Cabinet will consent to any such modification. That the bill will with some difficulty be carried through committee on the third reading is evident; that it may be considerably modified is possible; but we are left no room to doubt that the will of the Commons will finally prevail. The public sentiment of the three kingdoms is so united that the Lords must vield. It is the opinion of some-and we believe the opinion is well founded—that neither Lord Cairns, the leader of the conservative party in the Upper House, nor Mr. Disraeli, the conservative leader in the Lower House, are very sincere in their opposition to the bill. Lord Cairns must at least seem to be on the side of his Orange friends in Ireland. Bevond this we do not believe he has much in terest in opposing the government measure. Mr. Disraeli, it has been said on good authority, is "the best friend the disestablishment" has, and for the very best of reasons. In his opinion the Irish Church grievance has all along been a source of strength to the liberal party. It has allowed them to boast of being the true friends of the Catholies in Ireland, and has secured for them on all great questions the entire Catholic vote. So soon, however, as the Irish Protestant Church establishment is gone the Catholics of Ireland, he thinks, will begin to be conservative, as, indeed, they are all over Europe. This goes far to explain Mr. Disraeli's luke-

English Politics-Earl Grey's Proposed

## warmness. We shall not be surprised if his Trouble in Mexico.

calculations turn out to be correct.

There is still some trouble in Mexico. "In Queretaro," says the news, "the troubles are nereasing." We had no idea that this was We thought that in all the Mexican possible. States, without exception, troubles were permanently crammed and jammed to the full capacity of the State, and that the only thing any Mexican community might reasonably believe itself sure against was more trouble than it already had. What new evil can it be that has now come down upon Querétaro? True, they are reported as "executing prisoners for treason" there; but that is nothing new. and so far from its being an increase to their troubles it is rather a recreation, a pleasure, a sport, and the happy people turn out to see the shooting, just as people here turn out to see a fine bout at the "national game." cannot conceive what it is that has increased the troubles of Mexico. "Minister Nelson would arrive the following day." Could it be that? Not at all. The great Mexican nation which drove out Louis Napoleon's army has no such opinion of the United States as to heed the coming or going of its Ministers. "Foreigners think that the Mexican will be annexed to the United States." Neither could it be this, for in Mexico they are not disturbed by what foreigners think. What is it that could add to the troubles of Mexico?

The base are out of fortune's power. He that is down can be no lower.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY is to move in the House of Lords that the surplus property of the Irish Church shall form a cash fund from which to "grant loans to the Irish peasantry." Wonders will never cease. The Earl is sure of the "Irish vote" should he ever seek office in New York.

Brownlow's Opinion.-Parson Brownlow's paper of Knoxville says there is no more probability of Andrew Johnson being elected Governor of Tennessee than there is of his flight by railroad to the north star; and that there is just as little probability of a coalition between Johnson and Brownlow. This is Brownlow's opinion; but still, with the Tennessee radicals divided upon two candidates for Governor, we think there is a fine chance for the democracy to run in Andy Johnson And why not try him on that proposition of his last annual message to Congress, to appropriate the interest on the national debt to the payment of the principal? Has not Brick Pomeroy declared this sound democratic doctrine, and is it so regarded by the Tennessee democracy? Yes. Now is their time, then, and Andy Johnson is their man.

NOT EXACTLY IN POINT.-A London news paper praises the action of the United States government in seizing the Cuban Junta expeditionary organization in New York. "Sympathy for a nation struggling for freedom is natural," it says, "to Americans as well as Englishmen," but a "neutral country has duties incompatible with the sending out of privateers." The points of the argument here are slightly "mixed." What nation struggling for freedom has England aided? She claims the case of Greece, but it was poetry more than nationality which inspired her then. The "duties" of a neutral country were just as well known to her at the commencement of our rebellion as they are now, yet we had the Alabams and blockade runners in the severest British style.

ANOTHER SUMMER SELL. - A second mam noth cave has been discovered in Kentucky. It is situated near the old one, which is large mough to accommodate all creation. Summer retreat landlords in Kentucky should hang out the sign, "No more caves wanted."

HANGING has come wonderfully into fashion since the negro secured his civil rights. We scarcely bear of "moral insanity." In the last case the Sheriff and his subject were both of the dusky race.

Policy. It is announced that until further notice the Secretary of the Treasury will sell after the close of the present fiscal year, ending June 30,

Sales of Government Gold-Mr. Boutwell's

only one million of gold a fortnight. Instead of the weekly sale of gold and purchase of bonds, a million will be applied in this way on alternate weeks, commencing Thursday, July 1. We do not know what the motive of Mr. Boutwell may be for changing his course in selling less gold, but unless the government expects to be in need of a large sum for some purpose known at present only to itself-for the purchase of Cuba or something else-there is no reason why the sales should not be as large and frequent as heretotore. The surplus in the Treasury yields no interest; it has been there for several years; and, in the ordinary course of events, will continue and probably increase unless disposed of by sale. A steady and sufficient sale of gold must have the effect in the end of bringing down the premium. There is no fear of the Treasury being deficient in gold, for the stream flowing into it is continual and large. Let the surplus be used, then, to buy up the interest-bearing debt, and thus reduce the annual burden upon the people. We are glad to see that the Secretary is going to use the proceeds of his sales for this purpose. The only thing we have to complain of is that he proposes to sell such small amounts. He should sell more, and cancel more of the interest-bearing debt with the proceeds.

### Bad Penmanship.

To write a bid hand may sometimes be sign that a man has risen in the world, inasmuch as some great men have written more and more illegibly the higher they rose to distinction. Napoleon I. wrote well enough when he was a pupil at the military school of Brienne, but his signature after he became Emperor of the French was as scratchy as "William the Conqueror, his mark." Choate, when a schoolboy, was never flogged by his writing teacher, for which very reason, perhaps, his manuscript, after he became an eminent lawyer and a United States Senator. looked as if he had dipped a spider in the inkstand and then let it crawl over the page. But, if sometimes a sign of greatness, bad penmanship often leads to queer results. Thus an angry letter of dismissal from one of our great railway kings to an employé served the latter as a free pass for himself and family for a year. The freshest case in point, however, turned out less luckily for the party chiefly interested in it. This party, who had been tried and found guilty of a gross misdemeanor at the last session of Judge Kelly's court, was brought up for sentence on Saturday last. The Judge said that numerous letters had been received by him testifying to the previous good character of the accused, to his military service and to his wounds. But one letter had been received from Horace Greeley which he could not make out, on account of its cramped illegibility. It might be a request either to inflict the severest punishment on the accused or to grant his discharge. Accordingly, without giving him the benefit of the doubt, the Judge acted on his own judgment and sent the prisoner to the City Prison for thirty days.

Sambo in the South gives unmistakable indication of a disposition to cut the carpetbaggers.

THE PENSACOLA. - The despatch stating that a difficulty had occurred between the authorities at Acapulco and the United States ship Pensacola, and that the authorities had ordered the ship not to leave port, gives no hint as to the nature of the difficulty. But we believe our ships of war receive orders in regard to their movements from another source than the authorities at Acapulco-at the same time that the officers of our navy recognize and admit all proper requirements of law, wherever they may be.

HE WANTS MORE MONEY .- In the case of Fallon against Mills the jury awarded the former six cents damages for illegal arrest by the police, recognizing thus the right of the citizen to his liberty, but putting a very low value on the right in that particular case; expressing its opinion, in fact, that there was no great harm done and no danger threatened to the community when persons of questionable character were incarcerated, with or without cause. This verdict, altogether in favor of good order, was distasteful to the Judge, and, though he now denies a motion for a new trial, he "regrets" the verdict, fearing that it will encourage the police to arbitrary arrests. The more arrests they make of the kind that brought on this case the safer men will be in the possession of all rights.

HURRY IT UP .- The commission appointed on the part of the government to examine into the matter of building a bridge over the East river has reported in favor of the bridge, and the report is approved. No other serious obstacle is in the way.

THE FRENCH CAME BEING LAID. -The French Transatlantic Cable Company has commenced to lay its cable. By the last news the Great Eastern was paying it out in beautiful style, and there was every promise of success. The company has shown its good sense in not being deterred by the monopolists and speculators from carrying out the great work. The American people will hall with pleasure the landing of this cable on their shores, and no monopolists or scheming lawyers will be allowed to obstruct its operations.

ALECK STEPHENS' "PRIME CAUSE" LET-

TER.—The Augusta Chronicle states that a serious error occurred in the text of the letter of Mr. Alex. H. Stephens on the "Prime Cause of the Rebellion," recently published. It seems that instead of Mr. Stephens saying that "the war was not inaugurated by the authorities at Washington," he wrote in fact that "it was not inaugurated by the seceded States at all—it was inaugurated and waged by those then controlling the federal government to prevent secession." The idea that a typographical error of that character ever occurred is all bosh. It is not unlikely that one edition of the document was published for Northern and another for Southern circulation—a stale trick among old party stagers. After all, the whole thing seems to be an ingenious method of advertising in a cheap way Mr. Stephens' new work on constitutional gov-

Our Foreign Relations-Our New Minister Abroad-Mexico.

Our foreign relations are pacific and promise peace with all the nations of the world and the rest of mankind. Thanks to General Webb. He has made it all right with Brazil. Mr. Motley has declared to the delighted Britishers that his programme is peace-same language, ties of blood, institutions, trade, Anglo-Saxon civilization and all that. Mr. Washburne has exchanged with Napoleon the warmest assurances of a "happy accord" between France and the United States, no allusion being made to Mexico or Jeff Davis on either side, those questions being settled. As for Russia, Mr. Curtin at St. Petersburg will meet with a hearty welcome, and he will lay before the Czar the kindest and most friendly acknowledgments from our government and people touching the unbroken relations of good will that have always existed between the great republic and the great empire.

As for Spain, Mr. Hale is awaiting at Madrid the arrival of his appointed successor, General Sickles, and the General, now in Washington, is doubtless awaiting his instructions concerning the island of Cuba and the American eagle-that is, the golden eagle. Meantime, although the Cubans and filibusters are doing very well in reducing for Spain the cash value of the island, Mr. Fish, it will be seen, can have nothing to do with them, except to catch such outgoing filibusters as may happen to fall in his way. Nor does he like the idea of declaring belligerent rights for the Cubans, while England's belligerent rights to Jeff Davis are mixed up with those Alabama

General Nelson, our new Minister to Mexico we are glad to learn, has arrived at the "halls of the Montezumas" and has raised quite a ferment among the Mexican politicians from the prevailing report which ushered him in, that his mission is to gobble up the republic without ceremony and without salt. At the same time, while General Nelson was coming in from the Atlantic side General Rosecrans, the retiring Minister, was going out on the Pacific side, en route to San Francisco. It has been rumored that General Rosecrans had been casting about for a treaty involving the cession to the United States of another strip of Northern Mexico, including Tamaulipas, Matamoros, Coahuila, Chihuahua, Sonora, Lower California and the Gulf of California, and that the scheme had some connection with a certain American land purchase in Lower California from Juarez, and with General Fremont's Southern Pacific Railroad; but we suppose that as such negotiations, even if entered upon by Rosecrans, were dropped with his retirement, General Nelson will begin with a new set of books. Here, at all events, is a splendid opportunity

for General Grant to settle the Mexican question to the satisfaction of the civilized world. In 1847 certain Mexican officials and others, holding in their hands at the time the power to act in the premises, in the city of Mexico, proposed to General Scott to make him Governor Géneral of the whole country in the name and in behalf of the United States, on a salary of a million of dollars a year pro tem.; but this liberal proposition General Scott declined. because of the difficulty of fusing the white, Indian and negro equality of Mexico with the negro slavery and negro inferiority which at that day were the corner stones of the constitution of the United States. Now no such difficulty exists. On the contrary, with the annexation of Mexico, in the acquisition of five or six millions of Mexican citizens of the Indian race, we shall have something like a balance of power against our four millions of negroes, which will not only establish a sort of equilibrium between our Indians and negroes, but open the door at once to the fusion with our voting population of all the Indian tribes of the United States, with the simple imposition of a penny tax.

In this broad political view of the subject it is to be hoped General Grant will open his Mexican policy; and in every view, looking to the establishment of law, order, trade and American enterprise in Mexico, he is called to meet the demands of "manifest destiny."

CHEAP BEEF IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans papers are boasting of the low price of beef in that city, it being sold for ten sents a pound. In summer time, during the war, it frequently happened that one scent was enough.

STANDING FROM UNDER, -The Albany Argus states that it is given out on "reliable authority that Mr. Seward, before he started out on his recent tour, stated very explicitly that within a year there would be a break-up of President Grant's administration, which he pronounced the weakest administration the country has ever had, and he assigned as one reason for going away that he wished to be as far off as possible when the break-up takes place." But is it not rather queer that in order to get out of the sphere of party quakes he should go to the land of earthquakes? Give Seward a good shaking up in a San Francisco earthquake and there would be little left of him. But the ex-Secretary always was a man of negatives, and his prophecy in regard to Grant's administration may turn out to be the reverse of what is printed.

A WOMAN'S SUPPRAGE CONVENTION is to be held in Saratoga on the 13th and 14th of July. Saratoga waters are acknowledged to be good tor the blues.

BLUBBERING IN CANADA .- A Toronto (Canada) paper has "a sorrowful wail" from a correspondent, who is in favor of protect which alone, he says, can preserve the Confederation. "The lower province people," he continues, "prefer dealing in Boston and New York to buying here, because they can get their purchases home in so much shorter time; and they actually refuse to buy here unless they can do so at a lower price." That makes it very bad for the lower province people; but no doubt they will feel better when the Confederation smashes up altogether and annexation is the order of the day. There is no use in the Dominion papers blubbering on this subject nor uttering "sorrowful wails" in regard to it. The fate of the Confederation is sealed.

## NEW YORK COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANT, June 22, 1860.
The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 23:—38, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 189, 181, 46, 51, 163, 46, 50, 179,